

NEW VASCULAR PLANT RECORDS FOR TEXAS

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Study of previous collections brings to light records for two species (Asteraceae, Caryophyllaceae) previously unreported for the state of Texas.

Anaphalis margaritacea (L.) Benth.

Anaphalis margaritacea occurs over most of the western and northern United States and Canada—it has not been recorded from Texas, Oklahoma, and states of the southeastern USA (Kartesz 1999). In Mexico it is known from localities in northern Baja California (Wiggins 1980). It is reported from eight primarily montane counties in New Mexico (Martin & Hutchins 1981), where it occurs at 7000–10,000 feet elevation, and from several prairie counties in Colorado (Great Plains Flora Association 1976). The record from the Texas panhandle reported here is a southeastward 'outlyer' from the main range but it is a relatively small step eastward from the known localities in New Mexico and Colorado. The Brewster Co. collection is disjunct southward about 350 kilometers from the closest localities in Lincoln Co., New Mexico. Other UNM collections (fide Jane Mygatt, UNM Collection Manager) confirm that Ora Clark was botanizing in Brewster County in the first week of August 1931, adding a degree of confidence that the *Anaphalis* collection did originate from there.

Voucher specimen: **TEXAS. Brewster Co.:** "arroyas, s. Terlingua, Texas," 5 Aug 1931, *Clark 4199* (UNM). **Hale Co.:** Plainview, E of Co-op Cotton Compress on side of railroad, sandy soil, 3350 ft, 11 Sep 1967, *Hall s.n.* (WIS).

Gypsophila elegans M. Bieb.

Gypsophila elegans (var. *elegans*) is native to Russia (Black Sea region), Crimea, Caucasus, eastern Turkey, and Iran (Caspian Sea region) and is adventive in western Europe and North America (Barkoudah 1962), where it is grown as a garden plant. *Gypsophila elegans* var. *latipetala* Barkoudah is known only from "Turkey and Transcaucasia" (fide Barkoudah 1962). Variety *elegans* is known from scattered localities in Canada and the USA (including California, Utah, Colorado, Kansas, Illinois, North Carolina (Kartesz 1999). The central and north-central Texas localities reported here are the southernmost known stations in North America.

A key in the treatment of *Gypsophila* for California (Hartman 1993) separates *G. elegans* from *G. paniculata* L. and *G. scorzonerifolia* Ser. Gleason and

Cronquist (1991, p. 127) included a brief description and comment regarding *G. elegans*, following the description of *G. muralis* L., noting that it “occasionally escapes from cult. in our range.” It is possible that the Texas plants are from direct roadside seeding—the species is distributed as part of ‘Texas/Oklahoma,’ ‘Mountain,’ ‘Northeast,’ ‘Gulf Coast/Caribbean,’ and ‘Southeast’ wildflower seed mixes (see www.prairiefreedom.com/pages/pfmixpg/regional.html). Another website touts the species as “One of the easiest seeds to grow. This plant literally pops out of the ground in any soil, ready to bloom.” A search for the Tarrant County plants at the Keller site in 2002 was unsuccessful, however, suggesting that the species is not successfully reproductive in north central Texas.

The common name of *Gypsophila elegans* is Annual Baby’s Breath or Showy Baby’s Breath. Many photos of the species are available on the internet, including an excellent one of a herbarium specimen (linnaeus.nrm.se/flora/di/caryophylla/gypso/gypsele.html).

Voucher specimen: **TEXAS. Erath Co.:** roadside of Hwy 377, ca. 7 mi S of Stephenville at intersection of Co. Rds. 379 and 380, in ditch on NW side of highway, with ‘oats, wheat, bermudagrass, rescuegrass and bluebonnets,’ 15 Apr 2001, *Kunselman 23* (TAC). **Tarrant Co.:** along railroad tracks in township of Keller, NE of Fort Worth, Apr 2001, *O’Kennon* (sight record only).

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